OTTAWA, ILL., SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 25, 1854.

OTTAWA FREE TRADER. PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

NATTINGER'S NEW BRICK BLOCK On the corner of Main and La Salle streets, in front of the Court House square, BY W. OSMAN.

TERMS.-81 50 per Annum in advance.

Square, 12 lines or less, one week, \$1 00 do do do three months, 3 00 o do do do three months, 3 00 do do do six months, 5 00 do do do one year, 8 00 fourth colsum per year, \$13 00 third do do do 17 00 do do do 25 00 do do do 50 00 do do do do six months, 5 00
do do do one year, 8 00

One fourth column per year, \$13 00
One third do do do 17 00
One lialf do do do 25 00

One do do 50 00

transient a lvertisements of one square or transient a lvertisement of one square or test, 25 cents for each insertion after the first.

Business Cards not exceeding five lines, in

Business Cards not exceeding five lines, in serted in the Directory, one year for \$3 00 ver 5 lines and not exceeding 10 lines, 8 00

All kinds of Job Work, Fancy and plain, done in the neatest style and with dispatch.

OTTAWA BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Drs. STONE & PUTNAM, PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,

No IV office to the public their service sand advice for all the various diseases that humanity is subject to; also, we are prepared for alleases of surgery. We would call the attention of those suffering from chronic diseases. As we have had long experience in these diseases, we feel confident we can give good satisfaction.

We are also prepared to attend to those suffering with diseases of the eyes, whether acute or chronic—operating for cataract and strabismus, or aquinting.

Office over Dr. Cavarly's drug store. jul22-ly DR. R. M. MCARTHTR, Office in Hunter & Tombes Day Store.

RESIDENCE at Mrs. Burr's, west of the side.

August 12

Ottawa, Ills.

OR. McNAMARA, homoropathist. Office over Leahy's boot store, Madison street May 20. rs. THOMPSON & MCKINNEY. Tender their professional services to the citizens of Ottawa and vicinity. Office in J. Wood's brick block. May 6

C HARD, M.D. Physician and Surgeon Ot-Swift slawoffice. Residence on Madisonst near he Side-Cut. dels

O. HARRIS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. of Office over the old Post Office.

Roards at the Mansion House. Sept 11, 1852.

DENTISTRY.

WE the undersigned have this day entered in to a co-partnership for the practice of Dentistry, tender their professional services to the citizens of Ortawa, and vicinity. All operations performed in a scientific manuer and warranted qual in utility to the best. Office hours from 9 A M. to 5 P. M. W. SMITH, M. D. Ottawa, July 1, '54. R. F. Tayton, D. D. S. Having entered into the above co-partnership

EYE INFIRMARY,



all diseases of the eye. Let no inflamed eye—no case of impaired sight be neglected for a single Office in Nattinger'sblock, second story. n11

W. BUSHNELL. BUSHNELL & GRAV. ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCEBY.

Will give their prompt attention to all busine confided to them in the eircuit, supreme, and OFFICE-IN THE COURT HOUSE. Ottawa, May 20, 1854 .--- ly M.E. HOLLISTER & CAVARLY.

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Office in Nattinger's Brick Block,

DICKEY & WALLACE,

Attorneys at Law.

Office over Griggs' Drug store, north side of the Court Housesquare, Ottawa, Illinois. [Feb 26 F. Almark, Lellard, Bayth F. Jones, T. ELAND & JONES, Attorneys, Solicitors and Land Agents, Ottawa, Illinois. Office in the Court House, with the clerk of the supreme court. Ottawa, sept. 25, 1852.

CLOVER & COOK, (J. O. Glover—B. C. Ottook') Attorneys & Counsellors at Lace,—Ottown. Office in Reddick's Block, east side of the Public Square. Jane, 1848-11. A. HOES Attorney and Counseller at Law and Solicitor in Chancery will give his prompt attention to all business confided to him in brompe attention to all business confided to him in the circuit, supreme, and Federal courts of the

state. Office in Sanger & Armour's Block, south-west corner of the Court House Square, Ottawa, []: A. B. SMITH, NOTARY PUBLIC. JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. AND GENERAL COLLECTING AND IN-

SURANCE AGENT.

Business received by mail will receive his prompt attention. Office in Sanger & Armour's lock, south of the Ottawa bank, second sts. LUNESE R.

GEORGE BRISTOL, Dealer in Lumber. Y. GRIGGS, Druggist and Booksetter-. In the brick building north of the Court use,Ottawa,Ill. G. L. THOMPSON, Dealer in Drugs, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dyc

Stuffs, Sc.; betweenthe City Hoteland Reddick's Block, Ottawa, Ill.

J. G. STONE, Saddle Harnes and Trunk Ma • nafacturer, and Carriage Trimmer; corner of Canal and Columbus streets, Ottawa. 111.

TAILORING.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Ottown and the surrounding country, that he many instructions of the surrounding country, that he Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Vestings Of the lateststyle, and all kinds of tailors' trim-mings, all of which he will sell cheap for cash. Also, all kinds of Ready MadeClothing, of his Own manufacture. to furnish Being a wold resident in Ottawa, he would wish style of for his old acquaintances to give him a callbefore purchasing elsewhere.

TAILORING & CUTTING

Done on the shortest notice, at his old stand oppo-nite the old City Hotel, on Madisonst., next door to Danl. Leahy's Bootand Shoe Shop. Wanted---Afirst rate journey man tailor, app

BLACKSMITH SHOP. THE subscriber has commenced business on the bottom, south of the new City Mills, where he is prepared to do all kinds of blacksmith work on the shortest notice.

HORSE SHOEING,
Repairing ploys, setting warm

Repairing plows, setting wagon tires, repairing mili pick. Finally, all kinds of work in that line of basiness, on the most reason able terms (May 6-1y) O. H. Bukl. THE Odd Fellows pocket companion, just received and for sale by (May 20.) D. WALKER. UST rec'd, from canal bont, 800 bbls, fine, and 200 bbls, coarse sait. 823 CHERYER.

N. B. BRISTOL, Forwarding and Commission OTTAWA. - - ILLINOIS

Cash paid for all kinds of Produce at the Cush man Ware House, Main Canal, May 1, 1854.

MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING.

MILLINERY.

promptly.
Thankful for past patronage, she solicite a continuance of the same. Ladies call and see for yourselves.
September 30.

LADIE'S FURNISHING AND VARIETY STORES NO. 1. HOSSACK'S ROW,

Lately occupied by Miss Hossack, Ottorea. Mrs. SUSAN G. WELLS, A'S opened a furnishing and variety store at the above stand, where she will be happy to shore and sell every variety of bonnets and rib bons, kid and silk gloves, laces for trimming, frin-ges, embroideries, dimity bands, collars, work-baskers, ladies and childrens hoee, clastics, man-tilia silks, mfants' waists, &c., besides a _reat variety of other articles, selected especially for la

dies and misses.

Mantillas of the latest styles, cut to order.

The lanes of Oriawa and vicinity are respectful-GAITERS AND SHOES

mas. Bichards. DRESS MAKER.

TAKES PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING TO THE LADIES OF OTTAWA, THAT SHE IS NOW PREPARED TO Execute Dress Making in all its different branches. Residence, near Fox River House

Millinery and Dress Making. The Misses AVERY

OULD respectfully announce to the public NEW MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT. To rooms between the people cheap store and J. D. Olmstead, on Colusbus Street, Osnawa, wherethey will be happy to meet all their friends. They have not reasonable.

Fashionable Bonnets,

And other millinery goods, which they will sell at DRESS MAKING

November 26 Millinery and Dress Making!

M.R.S. WEEKES would respectfully inform the ladies of Ottawa and vicinity, that she is prepared to execute orders for MILLINERY & DRESS MAKING. erty

DR E R
FAY, conbit, takes pleasure
to announce to the
public generally
that he is prepared
to treat all diseases of the eye.

Illaving had the experience of being afflicted with
diseased eyes for a number of years—and manner
of treatment by the most eminent occulists in the
country, feetshimself well qualified to attend to
all diseases of the sye. Let no inflamed eye—no
case of impaired sight be neglected for a kennel for a king.

JAMES MARSTON respectfully informs the
cinxens of Ottawa and all the rest of nankkind, that he has spaired no expense or pains in
firing up a new and splended sky hight gallery in
Nathinger's block, south side of the public square,
where he is prepared to take minimatures in the lases and most approved styles of the art. A good
assortiment of pain and tancy cases on thand.

Time for taking children under three years of
age, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. on clear days,
all over three years taken in any kind of weather. Dark dresses always preferable.

Ladies and gentlemen please call; he will be
glad to see you whether you want pictures or not.

October 28.

DANIEL LEAHY, Beot & Shoe Manufacturer.

On Madison Street, north of Glover & Cook's new Block, ETURNS his singere thanks to his nun References, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received - having ance of the same.
Always on hand, a large assortment of ladies',

misses, and childrens' boots, shees, and gaiters, of the newest styles, and made to order.

Repairing done as asual. May 20-ly. A. G. BURLEY & CO.,

IMPORTERSAND DEALERS IN CROCKERY, CHINA GLASSAND RITANIA WAES, Patentsolarand parlor lamps, tablecutlery, look-

ingglasses, etc. etc. No. 175 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO. MAYER & LEEKIE.

Mayer's Double Eagle Whiskey,

Domestic Liquors,

No 7 Water Street, PEORI , ILLINOIS.

April 22-ly.

Fanny Fern's New Book HAS metwith a sale of 20,000 copies in twenty

Fernieaves from Fanny's portfolio, with eight elegantillustrations, is the book of the time.
"We do not hesitate to pronounce it one of the
most readable books of the day."—Ch. Journal. "Fanny has made berself a name that will server a welcome to her book in thousands of homes."—Boston Carpet Bug.

Forsale at wholesale and retail by July 23.

A. H. & C. Berley, Chicago.

and grass cutters, upon Green's Patent Improved,

HORNE sheeing cone at the shortest notice, and the best style, at the old stand of Z. Barnard. Also epairing and job work of all kinds in the blacks mithing line, by good and experienced work men, will be attended to at all times when calledfor. o29 George W. Hall.

ROBT. FELCH'S Excelsior Hat and Cap

Manufactory! One door east of E. Y. Grigg's drug store, Ort A WA, ILL.

ROBT FELCII, Practical Hatter, remunity of Ottawa and vicinity, that he is preparto furnish them with every possible variety and

HATS AND CAPS ship.
Just reserved, 10 cases of Beebe & Co., and

Leary & Co.'s A No. I hats—a very fine article.
Also, any quantity of Kossuth, citizens, and
woolhats, for men and boys.
A first-rate assortment of cloth and glazed caps.
Hats made to order at short notice. mar-81. OTTAWA BREWERY! 4,000 BUSHELS of barley wanted, for which will be paid the highest market price, in cash. sl6-ly Geo, Sultzberger & Bros.

200 GALLONS Linseed, raw and boiled, ref. 200 Whole, Tanner's neatsfoot and caster Oils sold wholesale and retail, by G. L. Thompson. 2,500 PIECES WALL PAPER from 8 cents 12 cents a roll. For sale by 1858. G. L. THOMPSON. Der. 31, 1858, G. L. THOMPSON.
50 PR WINDOW SHADES, Olland waterco-Dec. 31, 1853. For sale by G. L. Thompson.

WHAT I LIVE FOR.

BY G. LINEUS BANKS. I live for those who love me, Whose hearts are kind and true; For the heaven that smiles above me, And awaits my spirit too. For all human ties that bind me; For the task that God assigned me; For the bright hopes left behind me,

And the good that I can do. I love to learn their story Who've suffered for my sake; To emulate their glory, And follow in their wake; Bards, patriots, martyrs, sages, The noble of all ages. Whose deeds crowd history's pages, And Time's great volume make

I live to hold communion With all that is divine : To feel where is a union Twixt Nature's heart and mine; To profit by affliction, Reap truth from fields of fiction, Grow wiser from conviction,

And fulfil each grand design, I live to hail that season By gifted minds forefold, When men shall live by reason, And not alone by gold: When man to man united,

And every wrong thing righted,

The whole world shall be lighted As Eden was of old, I live for those who love me For those who knew me true; For the heaven that smiles above me, And awaits my spirit too. For the cause that lacks assistance, For the wrong that needs ressistance, For the future in the distance,

And the good that I can do.

The Boy who Kept His Purpose. "I would not be mean," said George Ward to a boy, who stood by, while he put the candy he had just bought in his pocket. "You have no right to call me mean," repli ed Reuben Porter, "because I don't spend my oney for candy."

You never spend it for anything," continued George tauntingly.
It was true. Reuben did not spend his money. Do you suppose it was because he loved it more than other boys do?

Heuben turned slowly away, meditating upon what had occurred. "I will not care for what he thinks," he at length said to himself; "I have four dollars now, and when I have sold my cabbages, I shall have another dollar; I shall soon have enough, and his heart bounded joyfully, his step re covered its elasticity, and his pace quicken d, as the pleasant thought removed the sting which the accusation of meanness had Attended to with despatch.

All wishing anything in this line will do wellto

inflicted on his sensitive spirit. Enough did
not mean the same with Reuben as with inflicted on his sensitive spirit. Enough did grown people. It had a limit. He hastened cheerfully home, or to the place he called He had no father or mother there; but in their stend kind, and loving friends. Mr. Porter had died a few years before, leaving a wife and four children, without prop Having entered into the above co-partnership.

Dr. Smith requests all persons indebted to him for past services, to call and settle for the same—
He also is obliged for past patronags and solicits a continuance of the same.

Office in Sanger & Armour's Block.

EYE INFIRMARY.

MILLINERY & DRESS MAKING.

In the most fashionable styles and at the lowest possible prices. Straw beamers will be done over, and plain sewing done. Residence over November 5.

BAGI ERREAN GALLERY:

DAGI ERREAN GALLERY: where he very soon became a great face.
There was one thing about the boy, ever, that good Mrs. Johnson regarded as a great fault. It was what she called "a spirit

of hourding." an orange or an apple, that he did not carry to his room instead of cating it. Perhaps his sister at home, or dear little Benny, could tell what become of them.

Mrs. Johnson had noticed, too, in drawer, a box, which was quite heavy with

money. She did not believe he had bought to much as a fish hook, since he had been in their family. If he should go on in this way, he will grow up to be a miser. Mr. Johnson smiled at his wife's carnestness, and remarked, with such an example of generosity as Reuben had constantly before him, he would not believe the child was in much danger from the fault she feared, "It must he remembered that Reuben has his own way to make in life. He must learn carly to save, or he will always be poor. There are his mother and sisters, too, who need his

In various ways Reuben added to his store. When the snow came, he made nine broad paths about the house, which so attracted the notice of a neighbor that she as ked if he might be allowed to make paths for her. He rose early that he might have time for the extra work, and was well paid for his

efforts. The box grew heavier from week to week. Renben had almost enough. One day there was a barrel of flour left at Mrs. Porter's. She thought there must be some mistake about it; but the man said he was directed at the store to take it to that house. Mrs. Porter went immediately to learn about it, and what was her surprise on finding her son had been the purchaser. How could be pay for a whole barrel of flour? "The money," said the merchant, "he brought in a box. It was in small bits,

which took me some time to count, but it wife, as they sat together before the cheesful fire, that he had some notion of keeping the little wifes and he wife as the same of the noerty of conscience, the bonds, compring the defence he was the harbinger of Milton, the brecursor and the precursor and the same of the noerty of conscience, the bonds, compring the precursor and th was enough. little miser, and educating bim. who could form such a purpose, and keep it will in all probability make a useful man." Afteryears proved the correctness of this con clusion. Reuben is now a man of intellipleasant memories, I doubt not, is that of the barrel of flour he bought for his beloved

Grain and Grass Cutters. The mother called, with a full heart, at WE have now finished and for sale, some grain curred. Reuben wondered what had be Which we would be pleased to show to anybody that may want a machine.

may 20 H. H. Feyr & Co., on the hydraulic basin target of the more like laughing than crying. Those tears of the mother are not tears of sorrow,

but of the deepest joy.

You are more than repaid for self-denial You have persevered in your determination: you have resisted every temptation to devi ate from the course you marked out as right. You have borne meekly the charge of meanness, so galling to your generous spirit, and now you receive your reward. You are happy, and so is your mother and are your kind friends, Mr. and Mrs

The N. York correspondent of the Charleston News relates a very extraordinary in-cident connected with the loss of the Arctic, and which is not generally known, as folin this city, fell through a hatchway in his father's store some time last summer, and was severely injured, one side of his becoming completely paralyzed; and after a while he entirely lost the facility of speech. In this position he remained until the 27th known that the young man's father was a more. passenger-when he suddenly started up in is bed and exclaimed, to the surprise of all present: "My father is drowning! fell back out entirely." upon his pillow and died. It was the first had spoken for months, and it was the last forever.

Martin Van Buren is at Vevay, Switzerland, and has actually written two or three hundred pages of his life.

Dec. 31, 1853.

What will you leave me in your will?

Beautiful is the love, and sweet the kiss of a sister; but if you haven't a sister handless than the highest market price. Riches had destroyed his soul.—Morning Star.

She got no flour. The widow's family might starve before he would sell a shilling less than the highest market price. Riches had destroyed his soul.—Morning Star.

What will you leave me in your will?

She got no flour. The widow's family might starve before he would sell a shilling less than the highest market price. Riches had destroyed his soul.—Morning Star.

The impression lives to an eternal age.

Roger Williams.

The American Baptists possess a rich in heritance in the name and fame of Roger Williams. Rather, let us say, this inheri-tence enriches our whole country, and the world; for in e-ta'dishing the principle of Religious Toloration, Roger Williams became the be-efactor of the race. The American historian has done him justice. Behold the picture of this brave and noble leader, as drawn by the glowing pencil of Bancroft:

"In 1631 he was but little more than thir the construction of the main line of the road is upon the point of completion.

One of the members of the Direction, just the construction of the members of the Direction, just the construction of the members of the Direction, just the construction of the members of the Direction, just the construction of the members of the Direction, just the construction of the members of the Direction, just the construction of the members of the Direction, just the construction of the members of the Direction of the Direction of the members of the Direction of the Direction of the members of the Direction of the Direction of the members of the Direction of the Directio

given religious peace to the world. He was a Puritan, and a fugitive from English persecution, and a fugitive from English persecution. From Sandoval south, one and his accurate many large and the sandoval south, one and a half miles of the sandoval south, one and a half miles of the sandoval south, one and his accurate understanding; in the capa-cious recesses of his mind he had resolved the nature of intolerance, and he alone, had arrived at the great principle which is its sole effectual remedy. He announced his discovery under the simple proposition of the sanctity of conscience. The civil magistrate and the sanctity of conscience. trate should restrain crime, but never control opinion; should punish guilt, but should never violate the freedom of the soul. The doctrine contained within itself an entire reformation of theological jurisprudence; it would blot from the statute-book the felony of non-conformity; would quench the fires that persecution had kept so long burning; would repeal every law compelling atten-dance on public worship, would abolish tithes and all forced contributions to maintain religion; would give an equal protec-tion to every form of religious faith; and never suffer the authority of the civil government to be enlisted against the mosque of the Mussulman or the altar of the fire worshipper, against the Jewishlsynagogue or

Roman cathedral. him into perpetual collision with the clergy and government of Massachusetts. It had ever been their custom to respect the church of England, and in the mother country they frequented its service without scruple; yet principles and its administration harshly exclusive. Williams would hold no communion with intolerance; for, said he conscience is most evidently and lamentably contrary to the doctrine of Christ Jesus. "But the controversy finally turned on the question of the rights and duty of magistrat s south from Freeport will reach Dixon by 1st to guard the minds of the people against corruption, and to punish what would seem to them error and lere ay. Mag strates, Williams protested, are but the agents of upon stone piers, a work of considerable

the people, or its trustees, on whom no spiritual power in matters of worship can ever onferred; since conscience belongs to the individual, and is not the property of body politic; and with admirable dialectics clothing the great truth in its boldest ability the trains will pass over it and most general forms, he asserted that "the civil magistrate, may not intermeddle even to stop a church from apostacy and heresy; "that this power extends only to struction of this road, the original estimate the bodies and goods and outward estates of Col. R. B. Mason was \$16,500,000, as men." With corresponding distinctness, he advised in the report of the President of the foresaw the influence of his principles on so-"The removal of the yoke of souloppression," to utter the words in which, at a later day, he confirmed his early view, "as it will prove an act of mercy and right-

the presence of the representatives of the State "maintained the rocky strength of his bound and banished, and even to die in New England," rather than renounce the opinions their estimates. bound and banished, and even to die in New England," rather than renounce the opinions which had dawned on his mind in the clearness of light. At a time when Germany was the battle-field for all Europe in the application or could receive the bonds the battle-field for all Europe in the application or could receive the bonds originally agreed upon in part payment, and ministered? A. I did, Q. Did you take any oath or obligation in journing that society? A. I did take an obligation. Q. How was it administered to you did you hold up your hand when it was administered? A. I did, Q. Did you call ministered? A. I did, Q. Did you call ministered? A. I did, Q. Did you call ministered? A. I did to witness the obligation? A. I ble wars of religion; when even Holland was bleeding with the anger of vengeful factions; when France was still to go through the company were obliged to pay advance of 25-100 on nearly all the labor upon the fearful struggle with bigotry; when England was gasping under the despotism of intellegance, almost a half a century before William Penn became an American proprietary, and two years before Descartes founded modern philosophy on the method of free the work would be suspended for months, and ministered? A. I did. Q. Did you call upon God to witness the obligation? A. I think I did.—"So help me God," were the road, which has increased its cost upwards of two millions of dollars.

Early this summer the cholera, in its virulent form, appeared in Illinois. The laboreary and two years before Descartes founded an masse; it was feared that case) belong to that society? A. I have not the work would be suspended for months, seen him at the meetings. Q. Have you gard the fearer than the company were obliged to pay advance of 25-100 on nearly all the labor upon God to witness the obligation? A. I think I did.—"So help me God," were the road, which has increased its cost upwards of two millions of dollars.

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Early this summer the cholera, in its virulent form, appeared in Illinois. The laboreary and two years before Descartes founded in the company of the comp can never be erased without the total destruction of the work. The principles which ments, maturing in July and August, exher first sustained amidst the bickerings of a ceeded two millions of dollars. The absorhetoric employed by his antagonist in de- and personal exertion of at least half the higher authority than those administered in rision, we may compare him to the lark, the pleasant bird of the peaceful summer, that There is no new feature to change the charthe ground, takes his rise from pale to tree," and at last, surmounts the highest hills, utters his clear carols thro' the skies of morn- the 'company, without incumbrance, with

precursor and the superior of Jeremy Tay- a few years supersede the use of steamboats its secrets without any misgivings. [After being expelled from Massachusetts, Roger Williams went out to seek a home for

Island. To express his unbroken confidence in the mercies of God, Williams called the place Providence. "I desired," said he, it mediate assessment upon the stock. Mem York, November 7, 1854. for conscience.

Spoilt by Ritches.

People grow covetous by degrees. We have a neighbor who was once benevolent; but he was poor then. He could not do much for the needy, but he was glad to do sels: gentleman's store, to buy. that week advanced 25 cents.

money ?" she asked.

"We can sell our flour for cash."

cents per barrel." "Will you trust me twenty-five cents." "No! we sell for cash."

She got no flour. The widow's family

From the M. Y. Evening Post. The Illinois Contral Railroad.

The Illinois Coatral Bailrond.

The following letter has been handed to us by two of the Directors of the Central Illinois Railroad, with a request to have it published. We understand it to have been written by a prominent officer of the company:

ty years of age; but his mind had already matured a dectrine which secures him an over the line of the road from Cairo to Galegorius and the secure of the s of Centralia. From Sandoval south, one and a half miles of track are laid, leaving only eight miles of track to be laid to complete the connection with the O. and Mississippi road at Sandoval. This will be accomplished on the 15th installs, and prior to the 1st proximo

connecting Cairo with St. Louis. North of Sandoval the track has extended a few miles, and a strong force of operatives were rapidly laying north to meet the party laying south, forty miles distant. This forty miles includes a section of country extremely unhealthy, of a broken, uneven character which circumstances have presented great obstacles to the prosecution of the work, and have caused the serious delay upon this, the third division. During the summer it was found impossible to continue the work; and even until recently the prevalence of malig-nant fever and cholera in the vicinity of a low, marshy tract, of several miles in extent, est suspended operations. At this present moment there is a large force, upwards of 500 men, employed on this section. contractor is paying \$1 25 per day for common laborers, and the chief engineer is in

"But the principles of Roger Williams led person on the spot, using the most active exwill ensure the completion of the comparatively short space required prior to 1st January, and thus open a continuous line from Cairo to La Salle.

From La Salle north, trains are running daily to Mendota, connecting by the Aurora extension R. R. with Chicago. From Mendo-"the doctrine of persecution, for cause of ta northwest the track is laid seven miles, and will reach Amboy on the 15th inst. From Mendota to Freeport 63 miles, the track is entirely graded. The party laying of January, while the party from Amboy will have arrived there early in December At this point the road passes a bridge, placed nagnitude, of five spans of 160 feet each. The mason work is completed and the frame of the fidge is in readiness for erection Six weeks of uninterrupted good weather will suffice to complete it, so that in all prob in January, completing the line from Cairo

to Galena, 438 miles. Relative to the expenditure upon the con 12th September, 1852. He had, prior to that date, closed his agreements with con-tractors for nearly all the divisions of the road, at rates which left a margin considered fully adequate for contingencies. The rate

and carpenters. The direct consequence of this was the failure of several of the contractors to fulfil their obligations, and the

affecting to soar aloft, springs upward from | acter or depress the value of this project. | in a frank, humerous manner, that he once Illinois is rapidly increasing in population, joined the order, but left it three months and the 495,000 acres of lands still owned by ago. Mr. Butler called his attention to an ing. He was the first person in modern two millions of acres, pledged with the ton Post of Oct. 25th, which Mr. Gage seem. Christendom to assert in its plentitude the road, to the holders of seventeen millions of ed to think was about the kind of oath admi-

on the Mississippi, from Cairo to Dubuque; Dr. Norman Smith called. Q. Do you that the local receipts next autumn will be belong to a secret society opposed to aliens?

"It was in June that the lawgiver of Rhode Island, with five companions, embarked on the stream; a frail Indian canoe contained of their free lands this autumn, thereby observed in the stream; a frail Indian canoe contained of their free lands this autumn, thereby observed in the stream; a frail Indian canoe contained of their free lands this autumn, thereby observed in the stream; a frail Indian canoe contained of their free lands this autumn, thereby observed in the stream; a frail Indian canoe contained of their free lands this autumn, thereby observed in the stream; a frail Indian canoe contained of their free lands this autumn, thereby observed in the stream; a frail Indian canoe contained of their free lands this autumn, thereby observed in the stream; a frail Indian canoe contained of their free lands this autumn, thereby observed in the stream; a frail Indian canoe contained of their free lands this autumn, thereby observed in the stream; a frail Indian canoe contained of their free lands this autumn, thereby observed in the stream is a frail Indian canoe contained of their free lands this autumn, thereby observed in the stream is a frail Indian canoe contained of their free lands this autumn, thereby observed in the stream is a frail Indian canoe contained of their free lands this autumn, thereby observed in the stream is a frail Indian canoe contained of their free lands this autumn, thereby observed in the stream is a frail Indian canoe contained of their free lands this autumn, thereby observed in the stream is a frail Indian canoe contained of the stream is a frail Indian canoe contained of the stream is a frail Indian canoe contained of the stream is a frail Indian canoe contained of the stream is a frail Indian canoe contained of the stream is a frail Indian canoe contained of the stream is a frail Indian canoe contained of the stream is a frail Indian canoe contained of the stream is a frail Indian canoe contained of the stream is a frail Indian canoe contained of the stream is a frail Indian ca the founder of an independent State and its earliest citizens. Tradition has marked the spring near which they landed; it is the parent spot, the first inhabited nook of Rhode offer the lands at auction, and the sales at the solution of the spring near which they landed; it is the parent spot, the first inhabited nook of Rhode offer the lands at auction, and the sales at the solution of the solu private sale have been limited. Therefore height, and extending in a statesman-like their skin coarser and more porous, they the interests of the company require an im- manner his right arm, replied with great el- walk more briskly, are moist, NEW YORK, November 7, 1854.

BOAT PROPELLED BY GALVANIC POWER.-A correspondent of the Boston Telegraph writing from Worcester, gives the following account of a new motor applied to sailing ves-

what helcould. Prosperity has crowned his efforts, he is quite wealthy, but with his wealth he has become covetous. Now, it is hard for him to give. He clings to his money as if it was his life. Not long since, a constant of the prosperity has crowned his entire the lake near by. It will accommodate four or five persons, and is built steamboat fashioned, with paddle-wheels cach side, and in the centre. widow of his acquaintance, by hard labor, wheel houses painted black. In the centre had collected money enough as she supposed, to buy a barrel of flour, and proceeded to the Within the coils of wire two large magnets But flour had vibrate, which are attached to the working There is a metallic button near the beam. "Can you not sell me a barrel for the rudder, which, when turned, connects the batteries, and sets the machinery in motion. "We sell our flour for full price," was the The boat is stopped by simply turning the button in an opposite direction, and thus dis-connecting the wires. Near to the shaft wires. Near to the shaft there is a very skillful contrivance for shut-She went away, and the next day, with the ing off the galvanic fluid from one arm of additional twenty-five cents returned again. the beam, that it may act instantly upon the Arctic, on board of which steamer it was But the flour had advanced twenty-five cents other side. The boat and machinery were constructed by John S. Gustiz, who is the "Here is the money Mr ——; will you chief Engineer of Messrs, Washburn & Co.'s send me up a barrel of flour to-day? we are wire works. He has devoted years of study and expended thousands of dollars in devel "No! we must have twenty-five cents oping and applying power, and has surpassed ore."

"You said yesterday that was the price."

"Flour has since advanced twenty-five worth of acids the boat will run ten hours

"To mark the bed where weary it has lain." "Flour has since advanced twenty-five morth of acids the boat will run ten hours without stopping. Mr. Gustiz intens soon "To mark the bed where weary it havising without stopping. Mr. Gustiz intens soon "To mark the bed where weary it havising done to build a larger boat, and to make improve."

To be distributed to dust again ments upon his engine."

Hood on Duelling. Tom Hood describes an intended duel, which was prevented by amicable arrangement made upon the ground. The parties

—Mr. Brasiy and Mr. Clay—rivals for the affections of Miss Lucy Bell, find it necessary

to appeal to arms: But first they found a friend apiece, This pleasant thought to give-That when they both were dead, they'd

have Two "second," yet to live. To measure out the ground, not lost The seconds next forebore, And having taken one rash step, They teok a dozen more.

Against the deadly strife. By putting in the prime of death, Against the prime of life. Now all was ready for the foes;

They next prepared each pistol pan,

But when they took their stands, Fear made them tremble so they found They both were "shaking hands," Said Mr. C. to Mr. B., "Here one of us must fall,

And, like St. Paul's Cathedral now. Be doomed to have a "ball, I do confess I did attach Misconduct to your name: If I withdraw the charge, will then

Said Mr. B. "I do agree :--" But think of Honor's courts, If we be off without a shot, There will be strange "reports."

Your "ramred," to the same !

But look! the morning now is bright, Though cloudy it begun; Why can't we aim above, as if We had "called out the sun?

So up into the harmless air Their bullets they did send! And may all other duels have An "upshot" in the end.

A Curious Experiment. The Lowell Advertiser of the 28th ult ontains the following examination at the criminal term of the court of common pleas, Judge Bishop presiding. It is a most singular affair, and will make people open their you."

vs. Michael Reardon, for rape. District attorney Train for government; B. G. Butler and Daniel Needham for defendant. H. C. Snow, of Groton, having testified for the government, Mr. Butler, on crossexamination, asked him the following ques-

I o you belong to a secret society popularcalled know nothings? Mr. Snow having denied that he did, and stortly persisting in the denial, the question was put in a different form, when he was ally driven to the wall, and asked leave of the court to consult counsel. This liberty was politely granted by Judge Bishop, who gave the jury a recess of ten numbtes on ac-

ount of the delay.
When Mr. Snow again took the stand, the prestion was again asked, upon which he promptlypeplied: "I cannot answer that question without criminaling myself, and bjecting myself to punishment." Again old fellow under the joke for some time.

Answer. About four or five months, reflection, Roger Williams asserted the great and the lives of our valued chief engineer ever seen John A. Gardner (another witdening of intellectual liberty. It became and other gentlemen engaged in the superinces) at the meetings of the society? A. I his glory to found a State on that principle. and to stamp himself upon its rising insti-tutions in characters so deep that the im-press has remained to the present day, and affairs occurred, which rendered the negotiation of the best railroad securities al-the form of the initiation? A. I shall not

colonial parish, next asserted in the general lute necessity to avail of this autumn to that he had a right to protect himself. If he court of Massachusetts, and then introduced into the wilds on Narraganset bay, he soon found occasion to publish to the world, and to defend as the basis of the religious free dom of mankind; so that borrowing the

ago. Mr. Butler called his attention to an exposition of the oath, published in the Bos doctrine of the liberty of conscience, the bonds, comprise an estate warranting this nistered to him, though he did not know exxpenditure. actly. From his testimony, we judge he be-we feel assured that this road will within came disgusted with the order, and exposed

remunerative; in short, that this great enterprise possesses intrinsic merit which will again obtain the public confidence when the not also exercise a religious influence? A.

what the character of the obligation you little island, which might be stirred into the take? A. I cannot tell you. Q. Why? Mississippi, and settled before it reached the court to tell the whole truth and nothing but | erican life reduces our vitality from the Engthe truth? A. I shall not tell unless I am | lish standard. We have, first, the effect obliged to.

thought by answering he would expose him-self to punishment? to which he answered, Q. Did you assist in getting up the lodge at Groton? A. I did. Q. Are you an officer in the lodge? A. I am. Q. What office do you hold? A. I cannot answer that question without criminating myself, and exposing myself to punishment.

We have clipped out during the past few days now and then a pun or elever conceit, or a well expressed thought that has fallen under our eye as we were glancing over the papers. Some will excite a laugh—some stimulate profitable reflection. Here is one from the Boston Post which contains a bery of ideas clad in the peculiar phrases per taining to the craft:

To be distributed to dust again. The body's but the type, at best of man.

Whose impress is the sprits deathless

A Puzzled Yankee. The following extract of a letter from

tured fellow, that I met at a billiard table. I went in and was introduce I to his wife, a fine, fat woman-looked as though she lived on laffin, her face was so full of fun. After a while—after we had talked about my girl, substitute, to light our fires, sweep our and about the weather, in came three or four children, laffin and skippin as merry as crickets.—There was no candle lit, but I could see they were fine lookin fellows, and I started for my saddle bags, in which I put a lot of the could see they were fine lookin fellows, and I started for my saddle bags, in which I put a lot of the could be seen years of age, (begging his pardon, we take the could be seen years of age, (begging his pardon, we also of the could be seen years of age, (begging his pardon, we also be seen years of age, (begging his pardon, we also him for a boy,) applied to us for a situation.

a lot of sugar candy for the children as I' ment along. "Come here,' said I, 'you little rogue, ome here and tell me what your name is.

The oldest one came to me and says my "Well, sir, I do not much like to name is Peter Smith.

'And what's your name, sir?'

'Bob Smith.'
The next said his name was Bill Smith, and the fourth said his name was Tommy Smith. I gave 'em some sugar, and old Mrs. Smith was so tickled that she laughed all the time. Mr. Smith looked on, but did-

'nt say much. 'Why,' says I 'Mrs. Smith, I would not take a good deal for them four boys, if I had m-they am so beautiful and sprightly. 'No,' said she, laffin, 'I set a good deal on

em, but we spoil 'em too much.'
'No, no,' said I, 'they're real well behaved children, and by gracious, says I, pre-tendin to be startled by a striking resemblance between the boys and the father, and Hooked at Mr. Smith-I never did see any thing equal to it, says I; your own eyes; mouth, forchead, and a perfect picture of hair, sir, tapping the oldesa on the pate.

I thought Mrs. Smith would have died laffin at that; her arms fell down by her side, and she shook the whole house laffin,
'Do you think so Col. Jones?' said she,

ooking towards Mr. Smith, and I thought she'd go off in a fit. 'Yes,' says I, 'I do really.'
'Ha, ha, haw!' says Mr. Smith, kind oalf lattin, you are too hard on me with

I aint jokin at all,' says I, 'they are handsome children, and do look wonderfully like | Boys? Just then a gal brought a light in, and I'll

air was as curly as the blackest niggers! such demand, Mr. and Mrs Smith never had any children, and they sort of petted them niggers as play-I never felt as streaked as 1 did when I I never felt as streaked as I did when I Boys, tailors for Boys, sports of all kinds for Boys. But as the race of Boys ran out, issed the nasty things, I could a got over it; but kissin' em showed I was in carnest, though I was soft soapen' em all the time. How to get over the scrape, I didn't know. Mrs. Smith laughed so hard when she saw

how confused I was that she almost suffoca-A little afterwards, there was a whole fam ily of relations arrived from the city, and urned the matter off; but the next morning I could see that Mr. Smith did not like the remembrance of what I had said, and I don t believe he'll vote for me when the next election comes. I 'spect Mrs. Smith kept the

"as it will prove an act of mercy and right courses to the enclaved nations, so it is of binding force to engage the whole and expert the common liberty and peace."

"When summoned to appear before the general court he avowed his convictions in the rates of \$3 00 per day for masons general court he avowed his convictions in and \$2 50 to \$3 00 per day for masons and expenses of the provision of Question. How long have you belonged southward from the town, his wild blood was aroused. He pricked up his ears, neighed as grandly as the war horse of Job, champed furiously against the restraining bit, and ever and anon cast a clance of his large, brilliant eye backward at me, half in wonder, half in soorn, that I did not feel the same desire. The truth is, I was tingling from head to foot with equal excitement, but Dr. Reitz was a thorough Englishman in his passion for trotting and was vexed whenever I rode at any other pace. Once, however, the sky was so blue, the morning air was so cool and fresh, and the blood so lively in my veins, that I answered the fierce questioning of Sultan's eye with an involuntary shout, pressed my knees against his sides, and gave in the rein. O Mercury! what a rush fol-wed. We cut the air like the whizzing arrow of a Saracen crossbow; Sultan stretched out, until his powerful neck was almost on a level with his back, and the glorious rhymth of his boofs was accompanied by so little ense of effort, that it seemed but the throbbing of his heart, keeping time with my own. His course was as straight as a sunbeam, swerving not a hair's-breadth to the right or left, but forward into the freedom of the Desert. Neck and neck with him careered the Consul's milk-white stallion, and I was so lost in the divine excitement of our speed, that an hour had passed before I was coo enough to notice where we were going. The Consul finally called out to me to stop, and I complied, sharing the savage resistance of Sultan, who neighed and plunged with great-er arder than at the start. The minurets of Knartoam had long since disappeared; we were in the centre of a desolate, sandy plain broken here and there by clumps of stunted mimosas - reary landscape, but glo rified by the sanshine and the delicious air. We rode several miles on the returning track efore we met the pursuing attendants, who had urged their dromedaries into a gallop,

and were sailing after us like a flock of or triches.—Bayard Taylor. ming Calendar:

"How do the New Englanders, of English stock, compare with the English now? Englishmen are redder and rounder in the face, their hair is crisper, their teeth whiter, oquence, "To protect our liberty, sir!" at The New Englander, has straight hair, tiner the same time bringing his right hand, with great violence, down upon the judge's bench, teeth questionable, speech slow. Martineau, and making the court house echo with the sound of his hand, as well as the music of his give as many of our peculiarities as possible. Q. What is the form of initiation, and at the character of the obligatich you ke? A. I cannot tell you. Q. Why? Because I have bound myself not to. But have you not sworn here before this purt to tell the whole truth and nothing but the second sale was a few through the medium in the fundamental aposition in the fundamental aposition in the fundamental aposition of insular projudice—the conceit of their little island, which might be stirred into the Mississippi, and settled before it reached the Balize. But our own authors draw the Yan
But the English see us through the medium mirth all the fun and frolic culminated around it. "We have heard in our day of legal little island, which might be stirred into the Mississippi, and settled before it reached the Balize. But our own authors draw the Yan
But the English see us through the medium mirth all the fun and frolic culminated around it. "We have heard in our day of legal little island, which might be stirred into the Mississippi, and settled before it reached the Balize. But our own authors draw the Yan
But the English see us through the medium in the fun and frolic culminated around it. "We have heard in our day of legal little island, which might be stirred into the quibbles," says that witty journal: "buf if a Philadelphia lawyer can beat the following in the fundamental around it. "We have heard in our day of legal little island, which might be stirred into the quibbles," says that witty journal in the fundamental around it. "We have heard in our day of legal little island, which might be stirred into the quibbles," says that witty journal is the fundamental around in the fundamental around in the fundamental around in the fundamental arou of climate on complexion; secondly, on hair, thirdly, on the teeth and bones. We have thirdly, on the teeth and bones. We have reached this last stage. The form of our bones is undergoing a change. Scientific which he protruded himself about half way, bones is undergoing a change. Scientific testimony shows unequivocally that the jaw bone is narrowing, crowding the teeth, leaving room for fourteen instead of sixteen, and rendering it imperative for every child to

lose two teeth from each jaw to prevent crowding and decay." A clergyman, who was in the habit of preaching in the different parts of country was not long since at an inn, where he of served a horse lockey trying to take in a simple by imposing upon him a broken-winded orse for a sound one. The parson knew the bad character of the jockey, and taking the gentleman aside, told him to be cautious of the person he was dealing with. The gentle man finally declined to purchase, and the jockey, quite nettled, observed: "Parson I had much rather hear you preach than to see you privately interfere in bargains besee you privately interiere the tween man and man in this way." tween man and man in this way."

"Well," replied the parson, "if you were where you ought to have been last Sunday,

you might have heard me proach."
"Where was that?" inquired the jockey.
"In the state prison!" retorted the clergy-

VOL. XV-NO. 14.

Have we a Boy among us t What are we to do for Boys? When we Yankee correspondent of the Galveston Neces, is highly amusing:

Well, I put up with a first rate, good natured fellow, that I met at a billiard table. Wanted." In a word, everybody wants a

Boy. Now, in view of this great scarcity of Boys, substitute, to light our fires, sweep our offices, and run our errands?

"What can you do?" we inquired.

"A little of almost everything," was the

"Well, sir, I do not much like to do errands. "Can you sweep and dust well?"

"Why, sir, young men don't sweep any now-a-days. The women-folks have monop-olized that branch of the business. It isn't-

He was going to say, sweeping isn't gen-teel; but he hesitated to state his convic-"How will you make yourself useful?"

"Why, I'll sit in the office and answer nestions when you are out," "And how much do you ask for this ser-

"In the neighborhood, sir, of three dol-"In the neighborhood?" Yes, sir.

"What do you mean by neighborhood?" "Simply three dollars, sir: a trifle more or

"And you can neither sweep nor run errands y "O, (a little vexed) I could; but-

"But what?" "It ain't exactly the thing." "Yet at your age, we "
"Sir," said he picking up his hat, and

striding towards the door, "you don't take ne for a boy, do you?" Amused, but not astonished, we asked our-

selves the question : What are we to do for If some enterprising Yankee would under take to get up a lot of Boys, he could make be darned if the little brats didn't turn out a large fortune in a shortstime, for never, o be niggers—every one of 'em! and their within our recollection, have Boys been in

In years agone, hatters used to advertise hats for Boys. Now it is hats for young gentlemen. Then there were schools for

young gentlemen took their places. Have we a Boy among us? that's the ques-

Sketch of Sawarow. The most able military commander that Russia has produced was in person miserably thin, and five feet one inch in height, A large mouth, pug nose, eyes commonly half shut, fop, gray side locks, brought over the top of his crown, and a small, unpowder-ed queue, the whole surmounted by a three-cornered felt hat ornamented with green fringe, composed the "head and front" of Field-Marshal Surwarow; but his eyes, when open, were pierzing, and in battle they were said to be terrifically expressive. When anything said or done displeased him, a wavy play of his deeply wrinkled forehead betrayed, or rather expressed his disapproval. He had a philosophical contempt for dress, and might often be seen drilling his men in his shirt sleeves. It was only during the severest weather that he wore cloth, his outer garments being usually of white serge turned up with green. These were the most indifferently made as were his large, coarsely greased, slouching boots; one of which he very commonly dispensed with, leaving his kneeband unbuttoned, and his stocking about his heel. A huge sabre and a single order completed his ordinary costume; but on grand occasions, his field-marshal's uniform was covered with badges, and he was fend of telling where and how he had wen them. He often arose at midnight, and welcomed the first soldier he saw moving with a piercing imitation of the crowing of a cock, in compliment to his early rising. It is said that in the first Polish war, knowing a spy was in the camp, he issued orders for an at-tack at cock-crow, and the enemy expecting it in the morning, were cut to pieces at nine at night; Surwarow having turned out the troops an hour before by his well-known ery. The evening before the storming of Ismail, he informed his columns: "To-morrow morning, an hour before daybreak, I mean to get up. I shall then dress and wash myself, say my prayers, and then give one good cock-crow and capture Ismail." When Segur asked him if he never took off his clothes at night, he r plied : No! when I get lazy and want to have a comfortable sleep, I generally take off one spur." Buckets of old water were thrown over him before he was dressed, and his table was served at 7 or 8 o'clock, with sandwiches and various messes which Duboscage describes as "des ragouts Kosaks detestables;" to which men paid the "mouth honor," which they would fain deny, but dared not, lest Suwarow sho'd consider them effeminate. He had been

dened himself into first-rate condition. The following old dish of rhyme on the weather, has been styled "Sheridens' Rhy-

very sickly in his youth, but by spare diet and cold bathing, had strengthened and har-

"January snowy, February flowy, March blowy, April showery, May flowery, June bowery, July moppy, August croppy, September poppy, October breezy, November wheezy,

December freezy. Forensic Fun.-The New Orleans Pica yune is a bright mirror, reflecting for our The prisoner is on trial for entering a house

in the night time with intent to steal. The testimony was so clear that he had and stretching out his arm committed the

Mr. Obfusticate Brief addresses the jury. "What an outrage," (looking horrified, and with outstretched and trembling arms,) "I repeat, what an outrage upon your intel-ligence and your common sense is it for the State's attorney to ask at your hands the conviction of my lient on such testimony! The law is against entering a house—and can a man be said to enter a house, when only one-half of his body is in and the other half out! Gentlemen, look to the Divine Law on this point. God commanded Adam and Eve not to eat the apple -i. e., the whole of the apple. And all the commentators agree that if they had only eaten one half, they would not have been expelled from the blooming garden of Eden."

The jury brought a verdict of "guilty" as to one-half of his body from the waist up, and "not guilty" as to the other half. The Judge sentenced the guilty half to

one year's imprisonment, leaving it to the prisoner's option to have the innocent half